

by persons interested in advancing the understanding of this group. 1. Pike County, Arkansas. 2. Mount Olive, Robertson County, Kentucky. 3. Humboldt, Coles County, Illinois (natural prairie soil). 4. Matton, Coles County, Illinois. 5. Anson and Moore Counties, North Carolina. 6. Brown County, Texas. 7. Parker Islands, 7 miles S.E. of Lake Highland County, Florida.

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A NEW SPECIES OF TRAGOSOMA FROM SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The following new species of *Tragosoma* is described at this time in order that the name may be available for use in connection with biological studies to be reported elsewhere.

***Tragosoma chiricahuae* Linsley, new species**

Male. Form elongate, narrow, subparallel; integument dark brown, shining, sparsely pubescent. *Head* coarsely, confluent punctate; eyes narrowly separated by a distance about equal to pedicel of antennae; antennae attaining apical one-fourth to one-sixth of elytra, segments glabrous, opaque, apices produced externally, punctures fine, dense, elongate. *Pronotum* coarsely, irregularly punctate, disk irregularly elevated, shining, glabrous; pronotal margins thinly clothed with long, erect golden hairs, lateral spine

projecting forward slightly; pro-, meso-, and metasterna shining, finely, densely punctate, pubescence long and moderately dense but scarcely obscuring integument. *Elytra* subparallel; surface glabrous, shining, punctures large but less deep than those of pronotum; sutural spines much shorter than lateral spine of pronotum, slightly curved. *Legs* slender; femora sparsely hairy. *Abdomen* shining, finely not densely punctate, thinly pubescent; fifth sternite about as long as fourth, apex emarginate. Length, 23-31 mm.

Female. Form more robust than male, punctation and vestiture similar but marginal pronotal pubescence lacking; antennae attaining only middle of elytra; abdomen with fifth sternite elongate, apex entire or feebly rounded. Length, 25-34 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from the Southwestern Research Station of the American Museum of Natural History, FIVE MILES WEST OF PORTAL, CAVE CREEK CANYON, 5400 ft. elevation, CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA, August 16, 1958 (J. R. Quezada), allotype female (Calif. Acad. Sci.), same locality, July 25, 1955 (P. D. Hurd, Jr.) and seven paratypes (California Insect Survey), also from the same locality, on various dates from June 20 to August 18 (J. M. and S. N. Burns, C. W. Kirkwood, C. G. Moore, P. D. Hurd, Jr.). Three additional paratypes from the Chiricahua Mountains, a male collected July 27, 1957 and two females collected August 2, 1952, are in the collection of J. N. Knull. A male from Juan Miller Campground, 17 miles north of Clifton, Blue Range of White Mountains, Greenlee County, Arizona, July 7, 1958 (J. M. and S. N. Burns, in collection of the California Insect Survey) is also assignable to this species but is not designated as a paratype.

This species resembles *T. pilosicornis* Casey in the dark color and glabrous pronotum but the average size is larger, the punctation of the pronotal disk and base of the elytra is less coarse, the antennae of the male are more opaque and densely punctate, and the sutural spines of the elytra are much shorter, being only about half as long as the thoracic spine. Aside from the dark color, glabrous pronotum, irregular pronotal disk and coarser punctation, which are similar in both sexes, *T. chiricahuae* further differs from *T. depsarius* (Linnaeus) in the narrowly separated eyes and opaque antennae of the male.